[XXXVth YEAR.] [No. 1750.]

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1780.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NUMBER XI.

WHEN we reckon up the encreaſe of inhabitants and improved ſkill in carrying on war, and eſtabliſhed order in the ſeveral governments, and [illegible] more ſettled commerce of the continent, it cannot be a doubt that America has now more ſtrength and ability, to reſiſt the enemy, than ſhe had ſome time ago; why then do we call the preſent an alarming criſis? It is becauſe we have loſt the means to bring that ſtrength into action.

As long as our money filled the [illegible] treaſuries, it repreſented the wealth, and could command the force of the ſtates. Its depreciation was in many caſes, an immediate injury to individuals, and by weakening the ſprings of induſtry, and corrupting the morals of the people, was ſurely an injury to the public. Nevertheleſs it was ſtill money, and ſupplied the medium of commerce, and the nerves of war.

Now that our treaſuries are exhauſted, and our preſſes can no more ſupply them, it remains that we collect money from the people, or that without money we bring the force of the public to exert itſelf. This laſt, in the preſent ſtate of ſociety, and mode of carrying on war, is impoſſible. Every man cannot ſerve in perſon, or ſupply himſelf with cloathing and proviſions, or the means of tranſporting theſe. Should one part of the community remain at home, while another ſerves abroad, the part remaining, could not make its ſpecific contributions of food, cloathing, &c. nor divide its property, ſo as to anſwer the demands of thoſe who ſerve, without ſuch manifeſt inconvenience, as would amount to an impoſſibility.

Taxation then, or the collecting money from the people by ſome means, is the only expedient within our power, by which we can ſupply our treaſures and carry on the war. Taxation muſt be attempted with vigour and with perſeverance, and the public muſt ſubmit to taxation, let the preſſure upon individuals be what it may. It is the only certain expedient of our ſafety.

I am weary of harangues addreſſed to the people, calling forth the exertions of private virtue. The people have as much virtue as any people ever had, but it is immaterial whether they have it or not, unleſs it can be properly organized and brought into action. What avails it that there are mechanical powers in nature, the lever, the ſcrew, the wheel and axis, the inclined plane, &c. if theſe are not conſtructed to produce a noble operation. Theſe powers exiſt in nature, but there muſt be an Archimedes to conſtruct them, and to cauſe them to caſt javelins and to toſs the gallies of the enemy. Let the congreſs, let the aſſemblies of the ſeveral ſtates be this Archimedes; let them preſs the public ſteadily and [illegible] for the ſupplies of war. Let the public ſhew their virtue in ſubmitting to this ſevere regimen. This is better than to be perſuaded that the being awakened, or enraged, or encouraged at this [illegible] the [illegible] is at all to the purpoſe unleſs it ſhall diſpoſe us to do thoſe things which alone we can do and which are neceſſary for our liberation.

It has become faſhionable to ſpeak againſt thoſe who have the management of our affairs; but there is equal danger from an incompliance of the people, as from a deficiency of wiſdom in the public bodies; not that the people will be unwilling to act, but that they will be reluctant to ſubmit. I have no objections to any expedient which the wit of man can ſuggeſt to eaſe the people of their burthens, and, by borrowing money, or other means, to throw the expences, in ſome part, forward to a diſtant period. But I uſe the language of Epictetus when I ſay, there are ſome things in our power and ſome things not in our power, and our true happineſs will be found in thoſe things which depend upon ourſelves. We cannot certainly obtain a loan, but we can certainly raiſe money by collecting it amongſt the people for whoſe uſe it is to be applied.

A heſitation to adopt the meaſure of taxation; [illegible] to carry it into execution when adopted, has been the point in which we have hitherto failed. Until this is believed by public bodies and felt by the people, we can have little expectation of ſuch ſtability to our affairs as will diſcourage the campaigns of our enemies and diſpoſe them to a peace.

AN ANTI-ANGLICAN.

From a lady in Philadelphia to her friend in this place.

LETTER II.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1780.

MADAM,

OUR circuits through the different diſtricts of the city of Philadelphia are now entirely finiſhed; I will not enter into a new detail of what has been done; it will ſuffice to inform you, that we have been witneſſes of ſcenes of patriotiſm extremely affecting, and capable of inflaming the coldeſt minds with love of the public good; I have learned more than ever to reſpect my countrywomen, and there is no title in which I ſhall hereafter more glory than in that of an *American woman.*

It is with great pleaſure we underſtand, that this our patriotic ſcheme is highly eſteemed by the whole army, and that the American ſoldiery find the pure motives of love of liberty and their country, heightened and animated by gratitude towards the American women.

Our firſt intention was, that theſe contributions ſhould be paid in to Mrs. Waſhington, to be diſpoſed of in ſuch manner as ſhe ſhould think moſt grateful and beneficial to the ſoldiery; but her departure from head quarters has induced us to ſubmit the diſpoſal of this money to the determination of his excellency the general. Some perſons had deſired that we would point out the manner in which this capital ought to be applied, and many propoſals have been made to this purpoſe; we have anſwered, that it would be impoſſible in ſo great an extent as that of the Thirteen United States, to agree upon an uniform plan; that we knew nothing of affairs of ſtate; and that we were certain, that the propoſition to remit, without any exception, the management of this capital to the general, could not but be univerſally approved; [illegible] that there was not one amongſt us, who could determine equally well with him, what was proper to be done.

I will now, Madam, give you ſome account of what has been done, ſince our collections in the city have been finiſhed: we knew that the counties waited only for a hint to begin the ſubſcription, and that many had already engaged to undertake it; it was agreed upon by us, to write a circular letter, to all the ladies of our acquaintance in the different towns and counties, and we have it in charge to keep up this correſpondence until the whole ſubſcription ſhall be completed. To avoid confuſion, each lady, who has it in charge to write to her acquaintance in one of the counties, confines her correſpondence to that county; ſhe makes an entry in her books of all the ſums collected or ſubſcribed, together with the names of the contributors, unleſs any perſon ſhould object to having her name recorded, in which caſe, the ſum only is mentioned, under the title of caſh. This buſineſs has required care and application, and ſome perſons have occupied themſelves with the importance which we have given it.

I confeſs we have made it a ſerious buſineſs, and with great reaſon; an object ſo intereſting was certainly worthy an extraordinary attention; we have conſecrated every moment we could ſpare from our domeſtic concerns to this public good; we have ſupported, with pleaſure, the fatigues and inconveniences inſeparable from ſuch a taſk, flattering ourſelves with this pleaſing [illegible] that while our brothers were expoſed [illegible] hardſhips, and dangers of the field of war for our protection, we were exerting at home our little labours, to adminiſter to them comfort and alleviate their toil.

Excuſe, Madam, the length of my letter; the ſubject is a very intereſting one to me, and I doubt not equally ſo to you.

I am,
My dear madam,
Your ever affectionate friend.

P. S. I am juſt now informed, that the towns of Reading, Germantown, and Briſtol, have begun and finiſhed their ſubſcriptions; the ſame ſpirit ſeems to animate every female breaſt, and the love of the public good diffuſes itſelf every where. If we yet have ſome ſecret and internal enemies, their exertions muſt prove ineffectual, and they will find it vain to oppoſe a people ſo univerſally inflamed with the love of that liberty for which they are ſo nobly contending.

BOSTON, *July 3.*

Yeſterday returned into port, after a ſhort cruiſe, the privateer ſhip Tracey, captain Hopkins, and brought in with him a ſhip laden with about 4000 firkins of butter, beef, pork, and ſome dry goods. She mounted 16 guns, and had 56 men, 7 of which the Tracey killed the firſt broadſide, beſides 22 wounded; ſhe was bound from Ireland for New-York, and ſailed with the Weſt-India convoy, conſiſting of about 150 ſail, and has had 12 weeks paſſage; the Tracey had two wounded.—Beſides the above, the Tracey has captured a brig and a ſloop, which may be hourly looked for.

The honourable Elbridge Gerry, Eſq; arrived here laſt Tueſday evening, from Philadelphia. This gentleman's public character, and public ſervices on every occaſion, when called out by the exigencies of his country, particularly as a member of congreſs, entitle him to all the marks of eſteem and reſpect ſhewn on his return to this ſtate.

Tranſlation of a letter from Monſ. de la Touche, commander of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's frigate, the Hermoine, to captain Hawker, of the Britiſh frigate, the Iris.

On board the French frigate, l'Hermoine, June 22.

SIR,

I read, both with ſurpriſe and indignation, the account of the action which took place between us the 7th inſt. publiſhed in the New-York paper of the 10th. I cannot imagine that a commander of his Britiſh majeſty's frigate is ſo loſt to the dignity of his own character, and ſo deſtitute of truth (the foundation of all military virtue) as to have recourſe to the vileſt impoſture to perſuade the world he had an advantage over an enemy, which he himſelf knows he never gained.

I flatter myſelf that Rivington the printer has, on this occaſion, indulged his natural propenſity of perverting facts and publiſhing falſehood inſtead of truth; ſhould this be the caſe, the aſſertion deſerves only contempt; but I expect, from your juſtice, and from your honour, a contradiction of ſo falſe an account as that of my pretended flight, and the appearance of an American frigate at the end of the combat, otherwiſe you muſt be conſidered as the author.

In the account I have tranſmitted to my court of this engagement, I did juſtice to the manner in which you met me; I confeſs it was in ſuch a way as merits my eſteem, and I ſhould be exceeding ſorry to be obliged to change my opinion, which I muſt do, if you do not render me that juſtice which is my due.

I intended to attack you, ſir, from the firſt moment I diſcovered you, and bore down on you for that purpoſe; you appeared to me to poſſeſs the ſame ſentiments, as you met me half way. Your conduct, both before and during the action, was that of a man worthy of the command with which you are entruſted; but you impoſe on the world if you aſſert that I fled from you; and you have very little knowledge of me, if you imagine that I ſhould ever be branded with the ſhame of flying from an enemy of equal force; your ſhot having damaged my rigging as much as I am convinced the hull of your ſhip ſuffered from my fire, it was out of my power to gain the windward to renew the action; you could bear down on me for that purpoſe whenever you pleaſed, as your ſails and rigging were in a ſituation vaſtly ſuperior to mine. When I perceived you hauled your wind, I attributed your retreat to the number of men you had loſt; of which I am perſuaded by the [illegible] of your fire towards the [illegible] you know my opinion; I leave you to judge how much I was ſurpriſed to read in the New-York paper, that you loſt only 7 men killed and 9 [illegible]

I confeſs to have had 10 men killed and 37 wounded; two of my officers, with myſelf, are among the latter: you ſee I am not afraid to ſpeak the truth, becauſe I have no reaſon wherewith to reproach myſelf. I ſhall finiſh this letter with an obſervation that muſt occur to every military man.——If you loſt fewer men than I did, and your ſhip was leſs damaged, what reaſon had you not to continue the action? As you ſaw the miſerable condition of my rigging, and the impoſſibility of my manœuvering and of ſteering any other courſe than before the wind, whilſt your ſituation put it in your power to take the advantage of the wind for the purpoſe of retreating? You are either deficient in truth in not acknowledging your loſs, or elſe you wanted ſpirit in declining the combat, when your loſs was ſo trifling, and conſidering the advantage you had over me from the good ſucceſs of your ſhot; as you know very well that no American frigate ever appeared in our ſight. I requeſt you to anſwer this argument, and to permit me to ſuſpend my opinion of you, until you have ſatisfied me, or that, fortunately, the chance of war ſhould again bring us together, to give us an opportunity of trying our ſkill, which I ſolemnly declare to you, I moſt ardently deſire. I wait your anſwer, and am with thoſe ſentiments with which your firſt conduct inſpired me, Sir, your moſt humble, and moſt obedient ſervant,

(Signed) LA TOUCHE.

—— Hawker, Eſq; captain of the Britiſh frigate the Iris.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 1.

Saturday laſt arrived here from Philadelphia, eſcorted by a party of light horſe, Monſ. de Corney, commiſſary at war, in the ſervice of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

The Britiſh frigate Flora, which the enemy ſunk in the harbour of Newport, was on Thurſday laſt raiſed, and got to one of the wharfs, in order to be repaired.

We have the pleaſure to obſerve, that the generous encouragement given by this town to recruits for the continental army is ſuch, that we have every reaſon to believe the town's proportion will be enliſted in a few days. Fifty ſilver dollars bounty, forty ſhillings per month, and ſundry articles of cloathing, are offered to a few more men, for ſix months ſervice, which being better wages than are to be expected in any other employment, we doubt not but all thoſe who are willing to ſerve their country in a military line, will cheerfully engage in the ſervice.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 22.

The French fleet arrived at Rhode-Iſland the 10th inſt. in exceeding good order, amounting to 8 ſhips of the line. The French troops are animated with the greateſt pleaſure on opening the expedition on which they have been ſent by our illuſtrious ally. They ſhew the greateſt ſatiſfaction at the manner in which they were received by the inhabitants of Newport, and manifeſt an extreme ardor, and the greateſt anxiety to join in the operations againſt the common enemy. The French ſoldiery have been made acquainted with the extraordinary exertions now making throughout the United States, to render the campaign effectual and glorious, and this has redoubled the ardor with which they were before inſpired; it is hinted, that in addition to the many proofs which we have already had of the friendſhip of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty for the Thirteen United States, a further evidence thereof will ſoon be given.

The firſt nobles of the kingdom of France have ſolicited as a mark of diſtinguiſhed favour the honour of coming over to fight on this continent. M. the count de Rochambeau commands the French troops, and he has with him, under the direction of general Waſhington, M. le chevalier de Ternay, formerly governor of the Iſle of France, who commands the French ſquadron.

The whole fleet is arrived, except one tranſport with 350 men on board, which ſeparated from the ſquadron 4 days before their arrival. She is expected daily.

They have taken ſeveral prizes, amongſt them is the veſſel with diſpatches for England, with the account of the ſurrender of Charles-town.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 28.

Extract of a letter from a member of congreſs to a gentleman in this city, dated Philadelphia, July 23, 1780.

"The French fleet arrived at Rhode-Iſland the 10th inſt. 8 ſhips of the line, and ſeveral frigates, with 6000 land forces. Our worthy ally is making great exertions in our favour.

"There has been lately an embarkation of troops from New-York, and a fleet of ſhips of war and other veſſels to the amount of 61 or 62, ſailed from the Hook, on Wedneſday laſt, ſteering, as far as they could be ſeen, about a ſouth-eaſt courſe. Various are the conjectures reſpecting their deſtination. Some think they are gone to the Weſt-Indies, to reinforce admiral Rodney, who it is reported has lately met with a ſevere drubbing by the combined fleets, having loſt 4 ſhips in the engagement, a [illegible] ſunk and 3 taken, and the reſt drove into St. Lucia, ſome in a ſhattered condition. Others are of opinion that their object is Rhode-Iſland. Their ſuperiority in ſhipping, and the number of troops they may be able to ſpare from New-York for ſo ſhort an expedition, may induce them to attempt ſomething there before the French fleet and army can be reinforced. A few days will clear our doubts."

Annapolis, July 26, 1780.

ALL officers of the Maryland line, and all ſoldiers belonging to the continental army, who are within this ſtate, are ordered to repair immediately to the places herein mentioned; thoſe on the eaſtern ſhore to Cheſter-town, and thoſe on the weſtern to this city.

1 U. FORREST, Lieut. col.
And commanding officer.

Annapolis, July 27, 1780.

LOST, about the ninth inſtant,

A WATCH, the outſide caſe ſilver, the inſide pinchbeck, maker's name Jonathan (abridged) Hecke. A reward of 100 pounds will be given to any perſon who will bring ſaid watch to the ſubſcriber. If offered to be ſold, it is requeſted that it may be ſtopped.

1 [illegible]

Frederick county, Maryland.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber obtained a warrant out of the land office in the year [illegible], which warrant was executed, and a certificate returned to the land-office, by the name of Hill in the Middle, agreeable to the rules and practice of ſaid office, and all other requiſites complied with; but before the iſſuing of a patent, he was under the neceſſity of bringing an action of treſpaſs and ejectment, which action is now depending in the general court: Theſe are therefore to give public notice, that after this ſhall have been advertiſed eight weeks, he intends to apply to the general aſſembly for an act to paſs, to direct the regiſter of the land-office to iſſue a patent, or to enable him to proſecute the ſaid ſuit, in as good and ample a manner as if the ſaid patent had iſſued.

8w JOHN TRAMMELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to paſs a law for recording and enrolling a deed of bargain and ſale from John Starkey, lately deceaſed, to Joſhua Donoho, for conveying and aſſuring all that tract or parcel of land lying in Cecil county, called Worth Little, which ſaid deed has not been recorded and enrolled, agreeable to the laws of this ſtate.

w8 2 JONATHAN BOOTH.

Tulip Hill, June 30, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A COPPER STILL, containing between 4 and 500 gallons; 1 ditto of 300 gallons, with a pewter worm; 1 ditto of 200 gallons, with a copper worm; 1 copper boiler of 40 gallons; 1 pewter worm that will weigh near 1200 weight; 2 worm tubs; 30 maſhing tubs, with tops, will hold 200 gallons each, which by putting a proper head to them will make exceeding good cider caſks; a parcel of maſhing troughs and old iron. For terms apply to 3 X JOHN GALLOWAY.

THERE is at the plantation of Stephen Benham, near Bladenſburg, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a ſtray, a light bay HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, branded W C on the near buttock; trots and paces. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X

Annapolis, July 4, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young country born MULATTO FELLOW, who has had the ſmall pox: or he would be exchanged for a likely boy, with a proper allowance for the difference. Enquire of the printer. 3

Calvert county, July 25, 1780.

TAKEN up in the bay, on the 19th inſt. about 15 miles above the mouth of Patuxent, a BATTOE, about 20 feet long, built with pine plank. The owner may have her again on proving his property and paying the coſt of this advertiſement.

2 FRANCIS WOLF, jun.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying in Little Choptank river, in Dorcheſter county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never diſcharged, and who ſince died inſolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly for an act to paſs, confirming my title to the ſaid tract of land.

2 w8 ROBERT WETSON.

Prince-George's county, May 16, 1780.

A PETITION will be offered to the firſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, after this notice has been given eight weeks, for an act to admit the recording and to give effect from the date to a deed executed in this county, by Matthew Sparks and Margaret his wife, to John Hammelton, for a tract of land lying in the aforeſaid county.

8 X JOHN HAMMELTON.

TREASURY OFFICE, July 23, 1780.

IN virtue of an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act to enable the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore to draw and ſell bills of exchange, and for an emiſſion of bills of credit, if neceſſary, BILLS OF EXCHANGE at forty days ſight, drawn on the truſtees of Maryland in Europe, are now ſelling, and will continue to ſell, at the treaſury office in Annapolis, until the 5th of Auguſt, at not leſs than forty-five for one on the ſterling money, turned into currency at the exchange of £.166 13 4 for £.100 ſterling.

3 X TH. HARWOOD, treaſ. w. ſh.

Office for ſtating and ſettling the public accounts.

THE commiſſioners find it neceſſary, for the public ſervice, to give further notice, that the honourable aſſembly, at their March ſeſſion, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A ſupplement to the act for the aſſeſſment of property," the IVth ſection whereof is as follows:—"*And be it enacted*, That the ſeveral collectors, at the time of ſettlement of their accounts with the commiſſioners of the tax for their county, ſhall account to the ſaid commiſſioners for the treble tax due by law in their counties reſpectively, and the ſaid collectors ſhall pay the treble tax by them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treaſurer of his ſhore, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public aſſeſſment, and in caſe of default they ſhall be anſwerable for and liable to pay an intereſt of 10 per cent on the ſaid ſums; *and every collector who hath collected the treble tax, and omitted to pay the ſame into the treaſury, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the treble tax, ſhall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commiſſioners for ſtating and ſettling the public accounts.*"—And, whereas the duty enjoined by law on the collectors hath in many inſtances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the ſeveral collectors will therefore be pleaſed to take notice of the neceſſity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that a report of the proceedings on this law will be laid before the honourable aſſembly at their next meeting.

Signed per order
2 T. GASSAWAY, Clk.

Charles county, April 17, 1780.

I HAVE in my cuſtody, committed as a runaway, a negro man who calls himſelf Dove, and ſays he belongs to Mr. James Lloyd on James river; he ſays he is about twenty-three years of age, he is a middle ſized fellow, remarkably black, and ſpeaks good Engliſh: had on, when delivered to me, a ſtriped country cloth jacket and breeches, country linen ſhirt, one pair white yarn hoſe, and one pair blackiſh coloured mixed yarn ditto, a pair of old ſhoes, and an old country cotton cap. His maſter is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

8 BENJAMIN CAWOOD, ſheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of Robert Lawſon, in Charles county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall iron gray MARE, 13 hands high, ſwitch tail and hanging mane, appears to be about three years old, branded on the left buttock B. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

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